The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3725. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

The U. S. Consul at Frankfort Flying the Mexican Flag.

Nothing Further Known of the Florida's Movements.

A Report that Mr. Mason is Coming Home in Her.

The Restrictions on Trade with the Bahamas.

PROTEST FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

All Foreigners to be Expelled from Japan.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The steamship *Africa*, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, sailed for the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th of August, arrived here at 12½ o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Africa* has 49 passengers for Halifax and 71 for Boston.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the night of the 29th of August.

The steamship *Etetia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 1st of August.

The *Africa* makes the following report: Aug. 26, in lat. 41° N., lon. 59° 07' W., at 11:30 A. M., passed the steamship *China*, bound East.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The United States Consul at Frankfort had displayed the Mexican flag.

The *Times*, of that city, explains that it was in pursuance of an arrangement by which in case of the overthrow of republican authority in Mexico, President Lincoln should allow Mexico to be represented in foreign countries by agents of the Washington Government.

The *Europe* refers to the fact that in March last Secretary Seward declared that President Lincoln and his Cabinet would never tolerate a monarchial government in Mexico, and it anticipates an immediate war if the Emperor of France need not confine himself to the demand for indemnity and leave Mexico a republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nothing is known of the movements of the Confederate privateer *Florida* since she was last seen off Tenerif, on the evening of the 20th of August. Speculations have been afloat as to the object of the *Florida's* visit to British waters. One report is, that it was for the purpose of taking on board Mr. MASON, who is about to return to the South. Mr. MASON, it is announced, had gone to Ireland on a visit to Earl DESOPOMANAW.

It was announced by the last steamer that the ship *Eagle* had arrived at Liverpool from Bermuda with the silver bars taken out of the American ship *E. F. Hoxie* by the *Florida*. The *Shipping Gazette* says it is reported that the silver bars will be restored to the original consignees. The silver was shipped by an English house and insured in London to the full amount. It is also stated that the commander of the *Florida*, on hearing of this fact, resolved to restore it to the rightful owners.

The London *Times*, of the 22d of August, publishes long extracts from the correspondence between the Governments of England and America, touching restrictions on trade between the Northern ports of the United States and the Bahamas.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"It is gratifying to know that the Government is not blind to the danger of difficulties with America, and is taking steps to avert it. It is to be hoped we may trust the good sense of all respectable Americans will aid us in avoiding."

The same journal adds:

"It is with no wish to flatter the great republican tyranny which is now raising its head on the North American Continent, that we again record our conviction of the ultimate success of the Confederates. If the North has set to work to crush the heroic efforts of the South. If Gen. LEE is now able to give one knock-down blow to the Federals, and seize Washington, or even if he should utterly rout the Army of the Potomac, the effect will be so great that another year will be gained, and with it who knows what gain may be obtained for the Confederates? But should Gen. LEE remain inactive, or permit the Federal hordes to sweep round into his rear—to be the Confederates may overlap all his communications—Richmond may become a mere *Cannæ* overthrow, and the South and all be lost."

The London *Globe* regards peace as still distant, but the issue not doubtful. It says that the South may be mangled and exhausted, but must win in the end, temporary defeats to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Confederate Loan on the 31st of August rallied one per cent., closing at 90@90.

Notwithstanding the expressed wish of Lord CLYDE for a quiet funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery, the Government decided to honor his remains by depositing them at Westminster Abbey in the most ostentatious manner.

The telegraph cable between Malta and Alexandria was broken a few weeks since by an escape to shallow water near the shore; but the damage was quickly repaired and it is again in perfect order.

FRANCE.

An important decree has been published concerning-some of the letters of the Bishops on the subject of elections, and declaring them an abuse of governmental authority. The decree declares that the Bishops and Archbishops are now empowered to deliberate together or pass common resolutions without special permission from the Government.

M. DUFAURE as Lastre was to leave Paris for London on the 29th of August.

The Rentes closed, on the 31st of August, at 69f. 30c.

POLAND.

No news had transpired of the presentation of the notes of the three Powers to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

Ten thousand Russian soldiers had been sent into the Palatinate of Lublin. The Polish leaders sought to avoid encounters with them.

THE GERMAN CONGRESS.

The German Princes continued in Congress at Frankfort.

The King of Saxony had returned from his visit to the King of Prussia, who repeated his refusal to be present at the Congress, on the grounds already communicated to the Emperor of Austria.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that the Ministry will not consider the Mexican question till the Archduke MAXIMILIAN's decision is announced in regard to the acceptance of the Mexican throne.

TURKEY.

Forced labor on the Suez Canal is absolutely abolished, and six months is allowed for making new arrangements.

Disturbances near Damascus had been suppressed.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following was received by telegraph from Suez:

BOMBAY, Thursday, July 30.

Cotton goods quiet. Exchange improving. Freights declining.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, July 30.

Shirtings active and steady. Twist rising. Exchange, 2s. 1d. Freights improving. Seeds to London, 22s. 6d.

CANTON, Saturday, July 11.

Shirtings and Twist advancing. Exchange, 4s. 3½d.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, July 4.

The city is quiet.

The Imperialists attacked Nanking and captured the outworks.

Shirtings inactive but firm. Tea inactive. Exchange, 4s. 3½d. Freights higher.

JAPAN.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, July 4.

Intelligence from Japan announces that the Japanese had paid the indemnity demanded by England.

The Mikado had issued orders to expel all foreigners and close the Japanese ports.

THE MANILA EARTHQUAKE.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, July 4.

The loss of property by the earthquake at Manila reaches forty millions of dollars.

LATEST NEWS VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 22—Evening.

The official correspondence published by the London *Times* to-day, regarding Federal interference in the trade of the Bahamas, winds up with a letter from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated July 18, in which Earl RUSSELL says that the British Government had seen reason to hope that the interference of the United States Government would have been discontinued under representations from the British Government; but such not being the case, Earl RUSSELL instructs Lord LYONS to address a fresh remonstrance to the United States Government.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 23.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, were at 92¾ for money.

The yearly meeting of the Shareholders of the Great Northern Railroad was held yesterday. The report of the Board of Directors was unanimously adopted, and a dividend was declared at noon yesterday.

The remains of Lord CLYDE were interred with no pomp, but with every manifestation of the deepest respect. The body of the great and gallant soldier was deposited in Westminster Abbey. The procession consisted of fifteen mourning carriages, the three royal carriages (that of Her Majesty being drawn by six horses,) and about thirty private carriages.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Aug. 22.

A convoy of forty-seven condemned persons have been transported to Liberia.

The engineer SHELLENDI was hanged at Gildestick on the 17th of August. The pretext for his execution is unknown.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The conference of the Princes commenced at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is expected that decisive resolutions will be arrived at before it closes.

The report that the speech of the Emperor of Austria was altered before its publication is officially contradicted.

The letter of refusal of the King of Prussia was addressed to the Emperor of Austria.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug 22.

The Rentes close at 67f. 60c.

The *Courier du Dimanche* says that the notes of the three Powers are understood in their conclusions to call upon Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to give his serious attention to the gravity of the situation of affairs. If Russia does not enter upon the courses indicated by their friendly counsels she will become responsible for the serious consequences which the prolongation of the war in Poland will bring about.

BERLIN, Saturday, Aug. 22.

Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA will proceed to Potsdam for a few days in consequence of an invitation received from the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia.

MADRID, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The German Banking-Houses have offered Spain a loan of five hundred millions of reals at six per cent., to repair the disaster at Manilla.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Aug. 22.

The King of the Greeks will proceed to Athens after the annexation of the Ionian Islands, at the end of October. He will spend ten days in London and the same time in Paris.

Commercial News by the Africa.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, August 23.

COTTON.—The Brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 79,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and all descriptions are 3@c. higher. Of the sales 17,000 bales were to speculators, and 19,000 to exporters. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward tendency. The following are the authorised quotations:

	Feb.		Middling
Orleans	nominal	Orleans	32d.
Mobiles	nominal	Mobiles	32½d.
Uplands	nominal	Uplands	32d.

The stock in port is estimated at 383,000 bales, of which 66,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is buoyant, and prices of goods and yarns are still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—For the Liverpool Breadstuff Market, and prices are still declining; except corn which is advancing. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co, HIGHAM, ARNEIA & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co, report as follows: "Flour dull and easier, with a downward tendency. Wheat has a downward tendency; Winter Red 9s. 4d.@9s. 7d. Corn firmer; Mixed, 28s. 9d."

PROVISIONS.—GORDON BROTS & Co. and others report: Beef quiet but steady. Pork steady, except that the poorer qualities are somewhat lower. Bacon easier. Lard firm. Tallow quiet and unchanged.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet, but steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Linseed still declining. Linseed Oil inactive, at 29s. Rosin quiet, but steady. Spirits Turpentine—no sales.

BRASS, EVANS and BRANDON report: Petroleum active and all qualities considerably higher; sales at 2s. 8½d@2s. 9d. for refined and £190@£20 for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular reports: Wheat heavy and tending downward with a decline of 1s.@2s. on foreign and 2s.@4s. for English. Iron firm; Rails, £6; Bars, £5 15s. Pig, £4. Sugar firmer and prices 2s. 6d. higher. Tea steady. Coffee firm. Tallow quiet at 42s. 3d.@42s. 6d. Rice dull and tending downward. Spirits Turpentine still declining. Petroleum firm at £19 10s., £20 for crude and 2s. 4d. for refined. Sperm Oil nominal.

CONSOLS closed on Friday at 93¼@93¾ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £40,000.

Illinois Central shares 11@13 discount. Erie shares 35@37.

HAVRE, Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 10,500 bales. The market is firm with an upward tendency, and all qualities slightly higher. New-Orleans ordinary 310f.; do. fair 290f. Stock in port, 90,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 22—Evening.

COTTON.—The sales of Cotton to-day, were 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters.

The market is buoyant, and all qualities a trifle higher.

BREADSTUFFS dull and tending downward, except Corn, which is steady.

PROVISIONS quiet and firm.

PRODUCE steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 22—Evening.

Consols, for money, closed at 93¾@93⅞.

Erie Shares, 35@37; Illinois Central Shares, 10@13 discount.

THE DRAFT.

Names Drawn Yesterday in the First, Second and Third Districts.

Continuation of the Draft in the First Congressional District—Suffolk County.

The draft in the First Congressional District was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, by proceeding with the Second Sub-District of Suffolk County, which comprises the whole of the eastern portion of Long Island. The result of the counting of the tickets, which occupied about half an hour, was 4,264, out of which were to be drawn the requisite quota of the county, 1,136. No exemptions were made in the police or military forces on duty. The drawing for this Sub-District was completed at half-past 2 P. M. Among those drawn were Hon. SILAS M. STILLWELL, member of the Baptist and Methodist Clergymen of Greenport; Jas. M. GARNET, (the man turning the wheel,) of Coram, aged 23 years; and the only son of Hon. ROBERT H. HAZARD, of Smithtown, late member of Congress. To-day, the Provost-Marshal will proceed to draft the quota for Queens County, which consists of the eastern portion of Long Island. The following is a correct list of those drafted yesterday:

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

SECOND SUB-DISTRICT.

A.

Ackerly, Thos, Greenport.
Anderson, D. O, Southold.
Ackerly, M, Patchogue.
Albert, M, Manorville.
Avery, —, Smithtown.
Ackerly, Wm, Patchogue.
Albertch, P F, Smithtown.
Anderson, —, Fort Jefferson.
Albertch, P F, Smithtown.
Aldrych, W, Fresport.
Adams, C, Smithtown.
Akerly, Ed, Centreport.

B.

Brown, Henry F, Northport.
Bunce, Lyman, Northport.
Butler, Geo, Southport.
Herrin, W in Setauket.
Barton, J, Riverhead.
Bunch, J, Amityville.
Bassett, Albt R, Sag Harbor.
Brush, J, Frankfort.
Bennett, J, Amityville.
Blydenburgh, C H, Smithtown.
Bell, O, Fort Jefferson.
Brush, Lyman, Smithtown.
Benson, M, Southampton.
Bunch, J, Amityville.
Barnes, Edg Babylon.
Barnes, Wm, Babylon.
Barnes, W, Islip.
Brush, C H, Greenport.
Brush, —, Sag Harbor.
Bergen, J, Sag Harbor.
Bergen, —, Southampton.
Booster, J, Southold.
Bloomer, Wm, Coram.
Baker, Chas, Sag Harbor.
Bell, Jas H, Bellport.
Bell, Jas H, Bellport.
Bell, Wm H, Bellport.
Bell, Jas H, Bellport.
Bell, Jas H, Bellport.
Bell, Jas

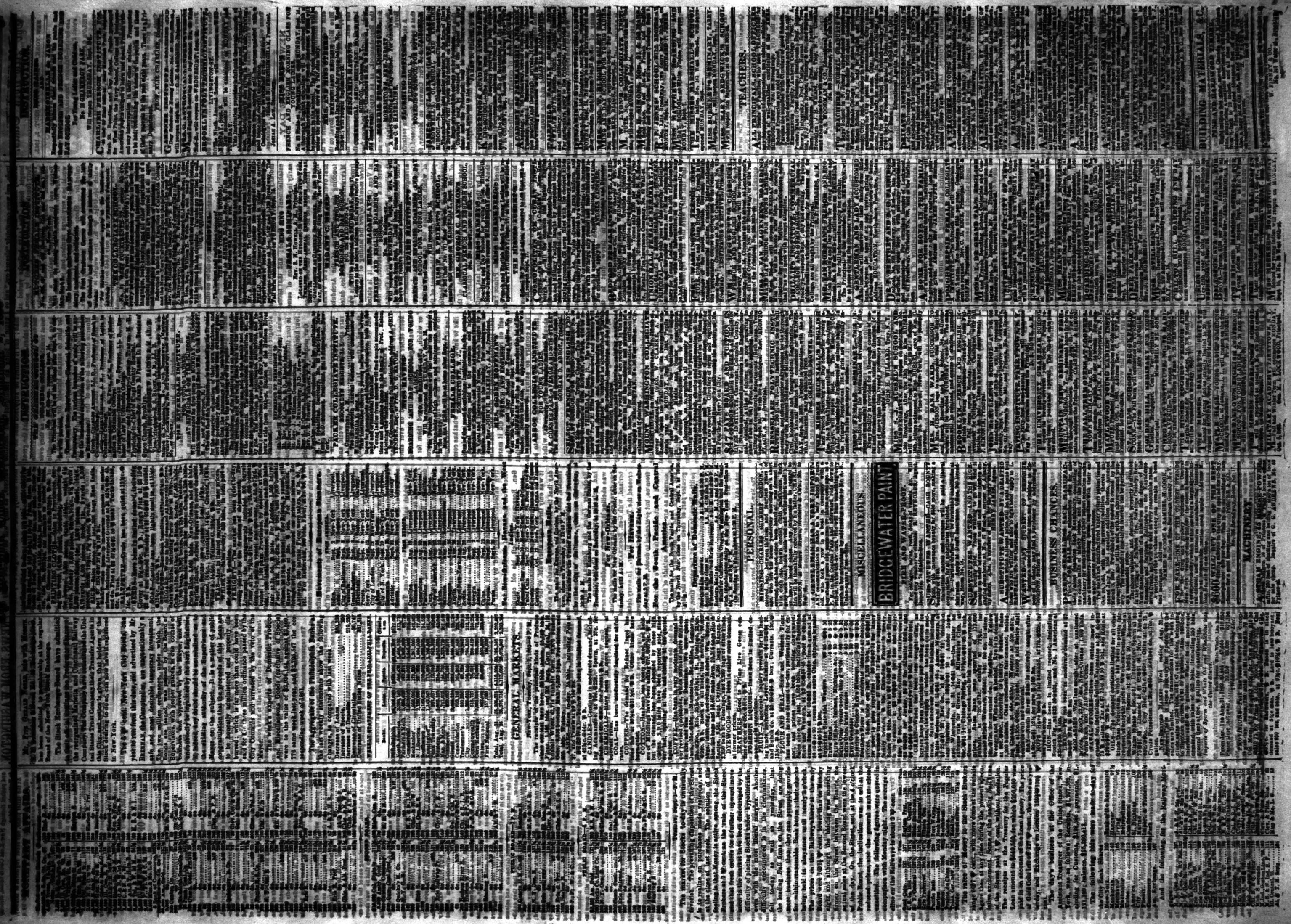
THE DEATH ON LONG ISLAND.

Reasons Drawn in the Second District on Monday.

SIXTH WARD.

The Second Sub-District is bounded by Court-street, Fourth-place, Atlantic-street, Hamilton-avenue and the East River, and lies in what is termed South Brooklyn. 3,970 names were deposited in the wheel, of which, as stated, 407 were drawn, as fol-

THE GLEN-ROCK TIMES



The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY MUSEUM—Grand Ant-Tableaux Entertainment and Scenes—Dramatic Performances at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M.—Curiosities on all Scenes.

BIRLOW GARDEN—Rehearsal.

WALLACK'S—This is the Last—The Ghost.

WINTER GARDEN—The Merchant of Ashley Court.

IRVING HALL—Parker's Stereoscope.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Seddon Arabs.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Two Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is

One copy one year.....$3 00
Two copies one year.....5 00
Five copies one year.....10 00

The price of the Weekly Times is

One copy one year.....$2 00
Three copies one year.....5 00
Ten copies one year.....15 00
Twenty copies one year.....25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Lee's rebel army, according to the best attainable information, is very much scattered. It is said to occupy the country from the line of the Blue Ridge on the west to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River below Fredericksburg, on the east. Ewell, it is believed to command the left, A. P. Hill the centre, and Longstreet the right. Stirring news may be expected soon from the Rappahannock, as an expedition has been fitted out to recapture the gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite*, now in possession of the rebels at Port Royal.

A report was current in Washington yesterday that a portion of Longstreet's force crossed the Rappahannock at Port Conway on Monday, for the purpose of flanking Gen. Meade, but there was probably no foundation for it.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, published this morning, gives our version of the late expedition to Bottom's Bridge, which created such a panic in Richmond. The force on the expedition was a detachment of Gen. Wistar's cavalry. It left Williamsburgh on the 29th ult., and marched directly to Bottom's Bridge, where a regiment of rebel infantry was found in rifle-pits, supported by a squadron of cavalry. The rifle-pits were carried by a charge, and the rebels driven across the bridge, a portion of which they took up behind them, and thus rendered it impassable. Our loss was one man killed and one wounded. We captured five rebels and killed and wounded a number. Our troops then returned.

We have the report from an escaped prisoner from Little Rock, Ark., that Kirby Smith and Price are there, in command of some 40,000 men, many of whom are conscripts, and only half armed. The rebels are said to be erecting fortifications thirteen miles below Little Rock. There is a report, also, that our forces under Gen. Blunt are marching on Arkadelphia.

A report comes to us from Fort Gibson, by way of Leavenworth, that Gen. Blunt, with 6,000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas River on the 25th ult., but that the enemy, 25,000 strong, declined battle and fell back. Another report, from Fort Scott, is to the effect that Gen. Blunt was defeated on the 28th, with the loss of 3,000 men. Probably neither report is true.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Africa*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, brings advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 22d, and Queenstown on the 23d of August. The news is interesting. The United States Consul at Frankfort had displayed the Mexican flag. An explanation of this is given in the *Europe*, published in that city, which states that President Lincoln has authorized the representation of Mexico in European countries by United States agents. The London *Times* publishes the official correspondence between our Government and Great Britain regarding interference with the Bermuda trade. The closing letter is from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons, dated the 18th of July, in which the latter is instructed to address a fresh remonstrance to our Government—a previous one having failed of the desired effect. Nothing more was known of the movements of the pirate *Florida*. A report was current that the object of her visit was to take on board Mr. Mason, the rebel Envoy to England, and convey him home. The rebel cotton loan, on the 21st, realized one per cent. In France, an important decree has been published condemnatory of the letters of the Bishops on the subject of elections, and declaring them an abuse of ecclesiastical authority. Polish affairs appear to be without change. Nothing relative to the presentation of the notes of the three Powers to Russia had transpired. The King of Prussia still declined to be present at the Congress of the German Princes. Later news from India and China is interesting. The Chinese Imperialists had attacked Nanking, and had captured the outworks. The Japanese had paid the indemnity demanded by England, and the Mikadoo had issued orders to expel all foreigners, and to close the Japanese ports. The great earthquake at Manila is said to have caused a loss of $40,000,000. The body of Lord Canning had been deposited in Westminster Abbey, with appropriate ceremonies. The Liverpool Cotton market is reported buoyant, with higher prices. Breadstuffs were generally tending downward, and Provisions were quiet. Consols were quoted at 93¾@93¾ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union State Convention meets at Syracuse to-day, and bids fair to be very numerously attended. A large number of delegates arrived at Syracuse yesterday, and last evening an active canvass was going on for the organization. Among those named for President are Mayor Opdyke, Senator Morgan and John Potter.

The Vermont State election took place yesterday, and of course resulted in an overwhelming Union success.

Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord passed through Wheeling on Sunday last, *en route* for his command, which is now on the Lower Mississippi.

The Stock market was two per cent. lower yesterday than on Monday on the Railway Shares. The demand for Money was sharp at 6@7 per cent. Gold steady at 127 per cent., and Exchange on London 139½ per cent.

Business in Breadstuffs, yesterday, was on a less extensive scale. Corn and Oats were dearer. Provisions were in moderate request; Pork tended downward. Cotton was more sought after, at advanced prices. A fair inquiry prevailed for Flax, Hay, Hides, Hops, Sole Leather, Sugars, Tallow and Whisky, at buoyant rates. Wool and Tobacco were attracting more attention. Moderate transactions were reported in Candles, Chemicals, Dyewoods, Fruit, Lathe, Lime, Molasses, Rice, Soap and Metals. Freights were quiet.

The Live Stock markets have been quite brisk this week, the cooler weather, the return of citizens, and the numerous regiments of soldiers encamped in the City and vicinity, all increasing the demand for meats. Beeves were held firm; and it cannot be supposed that the cattle received are quickly bought, and more called for.... Sheep are in short supply, though plenty these have come in during the week. They are selling quickly, especially fat lots, for which 5½c.@5¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, is readily paid; and 6c. when the best animals are selected.... Live hogs number only 6,543 for the week. Twice this number could have been readily sold. The weather favors pork selling, and the demand has carried prices up nearly 1c. ₩ lb. Corn-fed hogs are selling as fast as they arrive at 6½c.@6¾. ₩ lb., live weight, and still-fed at 5½c.@6c.

Maximilian's Acceptance of the Mexican Crown.

It is at last officially stated that the Austrian Archduke Maximilian has definitively accepted the throne of Mexico for himself and his descendants. This announcement takes no American by surprise, for it has long been perfectly manifest that there could be no other sequel. Every French act in Mexico has betokened a systematic carrying out of a programme thoroughly settled in advance. Even so long ago as when the French Emperor put forward the Jecker claims as his pretext for invading Mexico to secure indemnity, it was literally certain that his real object was the establishment of a throne; and that necessarily involved a previous selection of some fit person to occupy it.

Indeed we are now told by the best authority, the *Memorial Diplomatique*, that "the first overtures made to the Court of Vienna touching the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian to the throne of Mexico, dated from the month of October, 1861!" This was *three months before* the landing of the French at Vera Cruz. These overtures, it is stated, were of a "confidential" character, and from the French Emperor. The Austrian Court at once declared that it had no objection to the arrangement, and the Archduke himself engaged to take the place on certain conditions; of which conditions the only one yet made public was that "the reëstablishment of the monarchy in Mexico, as well as the election of the Prince as future Emperor, shall emanate *from the spontaneous movement of the country*." This condition, it is claimed, is met by the vote of the notables last month, that "the Imperial Crown of Mexico be offered to His Imperial Highness Prince Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, for him and his descendants."

Here, then, the whole key of Napoleon's operations in Mexico is exposed without reserve. From the beginning the enthronement of an Austrian Prince in Mexico, subject to his influence, and bound to his interests by certain secret conditions, has been his sole object. All of his protestations about seeking the payment of French debts and reparation for French injuries, have been intended simply to throw dust in the eyes of the world. He has steadily wrought out a Machiavellian scheme of deception, and has duly given it its finishing touch in this vote of the "Notables," who were simply a parcel of Mexican Jesuits and renegades, nominated by Forey to do the Emperor's work, and who were sufficiently shameless to put forth the monstrous assumption that they were the true representatives of the Mexican people. No man who has studied the history and character of the French Emperor can feel the least surprise at the mingled audacity and duplicity with which this plan was conceived and wrought out. The only real wonder is, that the British Government should have ever dared to co-operate with it—as it did all through its early stages. England and Spain combined with France in the first expedition against Mexico. The Governments of both of these nations must have known the previous arrangement between Napoleon and Maximilian, and yet both joined Napoleon in the demonstration—putting forward, as he did, trumped-up claims and grievances as a stalking-horse behind which the fatal work might finally be accomplished.

That Spain should have joined in this conspiracy is not so strange. As a Catholic sovereign, of great devotion to her Church, Isabella would naturally take a deep interest in the restoration of the overthrown clerical party, and in the enthronement of a prince over the old revolted colony of Spain, who should secure the perpetuity of her religion. Besides, she had indemnification, in a substantial shape, by being allowed to seize upon Dominica, and making it once more a Spanish possession without a shadow of right. It is easily understood how the Spanish Government should have been influenced to lend itself, as it did, to the imperial plot. But it is amazing that the British Government should have ever been induced to play such a degrading rôle. The willingness, or eagerness if you please, of that Government to raise a barrier against the further progress of the United States, is not in itself a sufficient explanation. There was an England case, that whatever her jealousy of any foreign Power, was yet too proud to stoop to any such work as this to gratify that jealousy. The only solution is to be found in the fact set forth with such conclusiveness and vividness by Kinglake, in his history of the "Crimean War," that the English Government, through fear, has become the pliant servitor of the Emperor, and lends itself to his wishes with very little regard to the demands of honor or justice. The very circumstance that the Palmerston ministry has permitted this scheme to be carried out to its final consummation without protest or a word of disapproval, is proof that nothing has occurred which it did not understand and acquiesce in at the time when the tripartite treaty was framed.

The secret conditions with which the Austrian Archduke takes the Mexican throne will of course remain secret. But there need not be much doubt about their character. We may safely assume that one of the primary ones is a guarantee that the new empire shall be sustained both against civil revolution and foreign attack. Maximilian has the

Puzzles for the Times.

There are a number of things which have been either solemnly promised us ever since the war began, and are still not forthcoming, or which, after we had enjoyed them for a brief period, have mysteriously disappeared, to which we think it is but right the attention of the public should be called. We should *like to know, in the first place*, what has come of that army that was to be raised in the North to fight the battles of the South, whenever the war broke out, and which a Mozart Hall politician offered to raise and lead himself on receipt of $100. Where did it march to? Who saw it going off, and what has been its fate? Is it not extraordinary that in a country so saturated with publicity as this, a work such as that was, or was to be, should have vanished into obscurity without so much as furnishing an "item" to a newspaper?

What has come of the masked batteries which played such a part in all the earlier actions? Why are batteries not "masked" now? Has the blockade anything to do with it, in enhancing the price of mask materials? Where is the sanguinary outburst of ferocity to which the South was to treat us whenever we attempted to emancipate their slaves, and the hoisting of the black flag, and refusal of quarter, &c., which were sure to follow the arming of negro soldiers? Where is that great negro insurrection which was to begin as soon as we attempted to meddle with slavery? Where are the burning houses of our "Southern brethren" that negro hands were to kindle? and where are the bodies of the Southern ladies that the infuriated blacks were to rip up and prostitute? It is high time these horrors should begin if they are to begin at all. Further postponement will only breed disappointment. And why do the negro soldiers not all run away in action as it was well known they would? Why do they not yell with terror on coming in sight of the enemy, and upset everything behind them in their flight? Why do the Confederates use cannon and musketry against them when "it is well known" that big whips are all that would be needed to rout and disperse them? Why does the West continue to fight, when, according to Mr. Mahony and Mr. Vallandigham, it has been long disgusted with the war and its management? Why has the Union not been reconstructed, leaving New-England out in the cold, when it is well known that this is just what all the other States most desire? What has come of the "political information" which that Society which was clandestinely organized at Delmonico's last Winter, was "to diffuse?" Has it been "diffused," and if so, what have been the most notable results?

We should also like to know what has come of the great National bankruptcy, on the verge of which, according to the best Democratic authority, we stood last November? Why is the Nation not bankrupt? Why, if we owed more than we or our posterity could possibly pay, last January, are our notes worth twenty-five per cent. more in gold than they were then? How is it that there was only one military genius who could save the United States last Spring, and that though he still remains in private life, the United States are still safe? How is it that the Army of the Potomac was determined to fight under nobody but him, and yet fought under both Hooker and Meade? How is it that army did not break up and disband after the Hon. James Brooks had solemnly released it from its allegiance last Fall? And finally, how is it that, although the war, we are told, is the work of a small clique, and carried on solely for the benefit of contractors, the whole Nation supports it, if not with its hands and pockets, at least with its lips?

A New Element for West Point.—It seems that the President has determined to fill the Cadetships at West Point that are left vacant by the operation of the rebellion by the appointment of deserving young men from the army. Gen. Grant has received orders from Washington to send in the names of soldiers in his army who are of the proper age and qualified for the position; and examinations of candidates are being made by Gen. Sherman. This is an excellent idea. Those who fill places will combine every element of

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Scattered Condition of the Rebel Forces Under Lee.

Their Left at the Blue Ridge and Their Right Below Fredericksburg.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

POSITION OF LEE'S FORCES.

The last available information touches Gen. Lee at Richmond, and his army scattered from the line of the Blue Ridge on the west to Port Royal, Rappahannock River on the east, and south as far as the line of the Virginia Central Railroad. His forces are so widely scattered, probably, to facilitate subsisting. Gen. Ewell has the left, A. P. Hill the centre, lying on the railroad from Culpepper to Orange Court-house; while Longstreet holds the extreme right, occupying the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. Cook's brigade of North Carolina troops occupies Fredericksburg. Jones' brigade of cavalry is said to have gone back to the Shenandoah Valley, and Rosser to Richmond. Stuart is still in command, but growing more and more unpopular. It is expected he will be relieved by Wade Hampton.

THE CAPTURED GUNBOATS.

The captured gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite* are at Port Royal, where the rebels have two boats capable of transporting 200 men each per trip. Measures have been taken to recapture the gunboats and drive the rebels from Port Conway. Success is almost certain.

GUERRILLAS.

The rebel guerrillas continue to "war round." One of Kirkpatrick's body guard having been killed, permission was given the guard to hunt guerrillas. They have been at it three days with great success.

PROMOTION.

Capt. Thomas, of Battery A, Second United States artillery, is promoted to the Colonelcy of the Fourth New-York heavy artillery, in this department.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Rebel deserters continue to come in squads, and are ready to take the oath of allegiance; but of those who have done so, and have been sent as substitutes to our army, nine, after stealing horses and committing other depredations, managed to rejoin their old *rebel comrades the other day*.

ESCAPE OF CONTRABANDS.

A large number of contrabands escaped yesterday from Charles County, Maryland. They report rebel agents picking up every negro they can find.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

It is scarcely necessary to state that the dispatch published in New-York purporting to give the sentiments of the President's letter to the Springfield meeting, is entirely devoid of foundation.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has decided adversely to the claim of Illinois for two per centum for road purposes on the entire proceeds of the sales of public lands in that State. The claims amount to about $400,000. The principle in the decision is applicable to similar claims in Indiana and Ohio.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. Wadsworth returns to New-York to-morrow. He has not yet been assigned to a command, nor has his resignation been accepted.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue during the month of August, were $3,604,201 25, being the largest of any month since the law went into operation.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the seventy-fifth section of the act of July 1, 1862, provides that on railroad iron and all other iron advanced beyond plate, bloome or loops, and not advanced beyond bars or rods, a duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton shall be paid. Iron forgings, of whatever size or shape, in a rough and unfinished state, are held to be covered by the above provisions of the seventy-fifth section, and taxable at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

PRESENTATION.

This evening the enrolling officers of this District presented Capt. Hiram A. Scudder, Provost-Marshal, with a massive gold watch and chain, a worthy compliment to a deserving and gallant officer.

MILITARY.

Col. Henry E. Davies, of this City, of the Harris Light Cavalry, was, on the 31st inst., appointed to the command of the First Brigade of the Third division of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac.

On assuming the command, Col. Davies issued the following order:

Headquarters First Brigade, Third Division Cavalry Corps, Near Harewood Church, Va., Aug. 31, 1863.

General Orders, No. 10.—Pursuant to Special Orders No. 127, Headquarters Cavalry corps, Colonel Henry E. Davies, Second New-Jersey cavalry, assumes this day command of the First brigade, Third division. Though personally a stranger to the majority of his new command, they are well known to him by the reputation they have gained as brave and gallant soldiers. He feels a pride in being placed in command of men who have done so nobly in the field, and trusts that henceforward the gallant First brigade will gain laurels equal to those they have already won. Every effort will be made by him, and he hopes for the cordial support and assistance of every officer and soldier in the command in keeping up the reputation of the brigade and adding to it new honors. By command of

Col. HENRY E. DAVIES,
(Signed,) L. Sudsey, A. A. G.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS, OHIO AND INDIANA.

Illinois recently preferred a claim for about $470,000 against the Government, for 2 per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all the public lands in that State for road purposes. Acting Secretary Otto has decided against the claim, and this is also applicable to Ohio and Indiana in similar cases.

A REPORTED REBEL MOVEMENT.

A report reached Washington to-day that a large number of the rebel army yesterday crossed the Rappahannock at Port Conway, for the purpose, it is supposed, of flanking Gen. Meade. Although such a movement is not improbable, the report needs confirmation.

GOVERNMENT FLOUR.

The bids, opened yesterday, for supplying the Government with flour, ranged from $6 10 to $7 05 for No. 2, and from $6 to $6 20 for No. 3. There were only two bids for furnishing No. 1—from $6 95 to $7 25. Two hundred and twenty-nine thousand barrels were offered. It was decided to take all flour offered at $6 25 and under, amounting to about 28,000 barrels.

THE SUPPLY STEAMER BERMUDA.

The steamer *Bermuda* will leave the Philadelphia Navy-yard on the 12th, for the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, touching at Port Royal, Pensacola, and at all the stations of the Squadron. An opportunity is thus afforded for sending letters.

OPERATIONS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Expedition to Bottom's Bridge—The Rebels Defeated in a Skirmish.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The *Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Gen. Wistar's cavalry have just returned to Yorktown from an expedition to Bottom's Bridge.

The force engaged was parts of the First New-York mounted rifles, Col. Childs, and the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Lowe.

The expedition left Williamsburgh on the 29th

At the latter place, and upon requisition of humanity, in retaliation for Dahlgren's murder, they were encamped by a squadron of cavalry.

All charges were immediately stricken out against all who were confined until the March charges and specifications, which they took up before Judge Advocate Judge.

Our troops lost one killed and five wounded.

We captured five prisoners from the enemy, who left dead on the ground, and killed, our Surgeon and two men. They also carried off a number of the dead.

The bridge being rendered impassable by the rebels, and the object of the expedition being entirely accomplished, our forces returned with much valuable information as to the enemy's force and movements in the vicinity of Richmond.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Evacuation of Dogtown—The Preparations—The Final Evacuation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863.

The most solemn and impressive scene ever witnessed in the Army of the Potomac occurred to-day in the execution of the four deserters in the Fifth corps. Their guilt had been declared several days, and though earnest efforts were made for a reprieval, as commutation of their sentence, they were unsuccessful, and the men were executed. Through the publication of the order announcing the time and place of execution the whole army was informed of it, and the attendance on the occasion is by far the very large—including more than only the Fifth corps, who were present in line by order, but thousands of men and officers from other commands were present to be impressed by the scene, as they most assuredly were, for the impressive solemnity and its moral effect more beyond anything that has ever taken place in this army.

The prisoners, with one exception, still clung to the faint hope that they might be reprieved, and their sentence commuted to hard labor for life, almost up to the moment they were led forth to their doom. But for once the President remained inexorable, and does. Means declined to abate the rigor of the sentence in the least. The remaining one of the five expressed his belief several days ago that he was about to die, and either said there was little probability assigned to him, exhibiting but little emotion. His demeanor to-day was marked for the absence of excitement or nervousness.

Two of the prisoners were of the Jewish faith, two of the Catholic, and two of the Protestant. Since yesterday morning they have been almost totally engaged with their spiritual advisers, every opportunity being afforded them for procuring spiritual consolation. A Priest and a Rabbi were sent for expressly to be present, and they have attended them almost constantly since their arrival.

The order for the execution required it to be done between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M. Everyone meant possible was given to the prisoners, and the execution did not take place until just before 4 o'clock. At that time, and after the troops were drawn up in line, the men were led forth and marched by the entire corps in the most deliberate and solemn manner. It was during this period that they exhibited the most emotion—two of them requiring support, so terrible was their agitation. They moved by in the following order: first, a squad of the guard; then the coffin of each man carried by four men with its doomed occupant just behind it, accompanied by the spiritual attendants; then another squad of the guard. The whole was preceded by a band, playing "Dead March;" and as the procession passed each brigade, the drum corps rolled out their solemn and mournful sounds, rendering the scene still more impressive. The prisoners were attired in blue regulation pants, white shirt and forage cap, and their arms were pinioned.

After passing by the troops they were seated, each upright on his own coffin, which was set just in front of the graves, already prepared. They were then blindfolded. A platoon of fifty men was then drawn up, at a distance from the victims of not more than seven or eight yards. The men were counted off into five sections of ten men each, and each section instructed as to its victim. Each section then took from a stack ten muskets, nine of which contained bullets and one a blank cartridge, that each man might indulge the conscientious hope that it was not his bullet that did the fatal work.

The officer in command then gave, in a rapid manner and in a low but firm tone, the command, "*Ready—aim—fire!*" The fifty muskets were discharged almost as one piece, and each of the unfortunates fell upon his coffin dead! They were all instantly killed, from five to eight bullets striking each one, some reaching the heart.

As soon as the troops in line were withdrawn, there was a great rush by outsiders to view the bodies, but a strong guard kept them back; and, after the last spiritual rites were performed, the bodies were buried, and the scene was over.

The arrangements for the execution were made by Gen. Gibbon, to whose command the prisoners belonged, and it is proper to say that everything was conducted with a view to giving the occasion all the solemnity, impressiveness and moral effect of which it was susceptible. This is almost the first execution of the kind in this army, and its effect upon the thousands present was plainly visible, and will undoubtedly produce good results. The eyes of all the conscripts in the corps were given these unfortunates; and a fresh arrival of 200, not yet distributed, were drawn up without arms to witness the scene.

The names of the prisoners I have not at hand just at this moment, but you have already published them. They are all foreigners—two Italians, two Jews and one German. They enlisted as substitutes in Philadelphia, and were put in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, known as the Corn Exchange regiment, from which they deserted, were recaptured, tried by Court-martial, sentenced and executed.

Thus tardy but simple justice has at last been achieved, and its lessons will not fail of great benefits. The scene to-day was intended as a strong example, and there are many men who will profit by it. It had long ago become necessary to take the lives of some men to save others and to save the discipline of the army. The Government has shown a forbearance and a mercy which none but a Republic would exhibit in defending this cause whose henceforward sought to be reached.

Let this warning not go unheeded!

Lieut. W. G. Carrs, Company E, Eighth New-York Cavalry, committed suicide last night in camp, by stabbing himself. He was a young officer, highly esteemed, and no satisfactory cause is yet assigned for the act. His body will be embalmed, and sent home.

It may not be generally known that the rebels have destroyed the beautiful bridge over Potomac Creek, erected by the Government last Spring, and in use only a short time before the army left that point. They did it only a short time ago, not long after this army arrived in its present position. They have also taken up a large portion of the iron of the road, and shipped it South—probably to repair the balance of that railroad with it. That section of country is now frequently visited by our cavalry, and further depredations are at an end. The old camping grounds of last Winter and Spring are still a barren waste, though in some portions a considerable spontaneous crop of oats and corn is growing—the seeds having been sown in the stables and corrals.

We have various rumors of movements by the enemy, but nothing that seems to be certain. In fact, everybody seems to be considerably in the dark in regard to their intentions. L. L. CROUNSE.

Municipal Election in Wilmington.

Wilmington, Del. Tuesday, Sept. 1.

At the City election Mayor Gilpin, (Union,) was elected. The Unionists have carried every Ward and Precinct. The City Council is unanimously Union. All the Administration candidates, including Treasurer, Assessor, Aldermen and Inspectors, were elected.

THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Great Gathering of Delegates at Syracuse.

The Probable Composition of the State Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 1—12:10 P. M.

The Delegates to the Union Convention are gathering in large numbers. It promises to be harmonious so far as principles are concerned. The only divisions will relate to the contest for minor offices. Senator MORGAN will be permanent Chairman, probably.

For Comptroller, the leading name is THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

For Attorney-General—JAMES T. BRADY.

For Secretary of State—DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of Broome, or PORTER, of Niagara.

For Treasurer—Senator BECK, of Jefferson, and HOWLAND, of Cayuga, are most prominent.

For State Engineer—C. W. WRIGHT.

For Canal Commissioner—Gen. HOUSEMAN, of Oswego; and for State Prison Inspector, Mr. HAYES, the present incumbent, are the most talked about.

Nothing is yet settled; but I think the ticket will be made up from those named. There is a universal disposition to make strong nominations, regardless of political differences. The platform will be judicious and patriotic.

Mayor OPDYKE will be pressed for presidential President, and also for member of the State Central Committee. Mr. GREELEY is active for him. Mr. WEED is not here.

There is a general disposition to reconstruct the State Central Committee.

President LINCOLN's letter will be read to the mass-meeting on Thursday. It is said to be exceedingly judicious and patriotic.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Union State Convention, which meets at Wieting Hall to-morrow morning, promises to be an immensely large gathering of the members of the party. The trains which arrived to-day were crowded with delegates, and it is evident that there will be a full attendance from all sections of the State, while the manners representing one or the other of the opposing forces manifest very strongly.

Among the prominent men present and apparently taking an active part in the preparations for organization, are Senator Morgan, H. J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, Mayor Opdyke, Horatio Seymour, H. H. Van Dyck, William B. Taylor, V. M. Rice, Henry A. Foster, Gen. Bruce, Hector White, Hamilton Ball, Tobey, Abbott, Angell, Charles Cook, Kentucky, Sanford, Hutchinson, Porter and Truman, Judge Robertson, Harry Wilbur, J. G. Caldwell, S. H. Hammond, and others.

An active canvass is going on this evening for the organization, as will be in regard to candidates. With reference to the temporary organization, it is claimed by the radicals that it was decided (as by the last State Convention), which accepted the following resolution, on motion of Mr. MASSON, of Orange County:

Resolved, That hereafter the Chairman of the State Committee, if present—if not, then any member thereof—shall call the Convention to order, and himself act as Chairman thereof, for the mere purpose of organizing said Convention.

Judge LOW, Chairman of the Committee, being present, the radicals insist that he alone under this resolution, is entitled to preside over the temporary organization; while the other side contend that the resolution is of no binding force, the last Convention having no power to lay down rules for the guidance of its successor. Each side claims a majority of the Delegates; and as this question involves the character of the permanent organization, its decision is regarded as of much importance. Among those named for President, are Senator MORGAN, Mayor OPDYKE, and Judge FOLGER; the latter being mentioned as a compromise man.

The advocates for the entire new ticket seem the strongest, although there are many pressing for the renominations of Comptroller ROBINSON, State Engineer TAYLOR, and Secretary BALLARD. The new candidates for Secretary of State most frequently mentioned, are C. M. DAVIS, of Westchester; Judge WOLFE and Gen. CORNELIUS. T. C. CALLICOON is also named. For Comptroller, T. W. OLCOTT, JAMES A. BELL, and R. S. CHAFFEE, of Erie, are named; for Attorney-General, JAMES T. BRADY and JOHN K. PORTER; for State Treasurer, GEORGE B. SCHUYLER and —— WILMAN, of New-York; for Canal Commissioner, Gen. BRUCE, A. C. PERRIN, of Syracuse, and S. T. HASKIN, of Steuben; for Inspector of State Prisons Dr. BATES, (the present incumbent,) DE FREMERY, of Schenectady, and Mr. WILMAN, of New-York.

SYRACUSE—Midnight.

The late trains have added largely to the crowds at the hotels, and much to the afternoon rumors and speculations. At the Globe Hotel this evening a caucus was held, over which Senator TRUMAN presided. It is reported that at this caucus the mode of organizing the Convention was the chief topic discussed; whether Judge LOW should act under the resolution of the last Convention and preside as temporary Chairman. The question, it is said, was discussed at some length, and finally dropped without a result.

At the Syracuse House a consultation was held by some of the leaders of the Anti-Radicals, and they are reported to have determined to oppose the organization of the Convention under the resolution of last year.

But little has yet transpired with regard to the platform, and few seem to anticipate any serious difference of opinion in regard to it.

The programme of candidates varies by new arrivals. The following are named by prominent delegates at the Syracuse House: Comptroller, Thomas W. Olcott or James A. Bell; Secretary of State, Col. Porter, of Niagara; Attorney-General, James T. Brady; Treasurer, Mr. Huntington, of Oneida; Canal Commissioner, Thomas H. Hillhouse; Inspector of State Prisons, Dr. Bates or D. K. Forrest; Judge Selden is the only one named for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

State Convention in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The Radical Emancipationists met here to-day, and effected a permanent organization, with Judge Wells, of Cole County, in the Chair, and two Vice-Presidents from each Congressional District.

Four-fifths of the counties of the State are represented, and other delegates are yet to arrive. Candidates for Supreme Judges of the State are to be nominated.

The following resolution creates the wildest enthusiasm, and was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That relying upon the unanimity of feeling existing between the Union men of Missouri and Illinois, we respectfully request the latter, duly assembled in State meeting at Springfield, to join us in appealing to the President for such a change of administration in the Department of Missouri as will correct the evils of the policy of Pro-Slavery conservatism, which, in opposition to Reconstruction, has permitted the massacre at Lawrence, and under which the true loyal men of Missouri are to-day suffering the infliction of a murderous civil strife from the lawless acts of large numbers of recruits to the Government, while every foot of her soil is under Federal arms.

A resolution was adopted, declaring it expedient that the Convention make necessary arrangements for calling a Constitutional Convention to adopt and submit to the people an ordinance for immediate emancipation, and take such other measures as will tend to pacify the State.

Resolutions were also adopted recommending the people to instruct in writing, by a majority of votes each member of the present Legislature who will not vote for the passage of such measure betraying his constituents, to be published in every newspaper in the State.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we respectively demand of Gen. SANFORD permission to resume possession of the property belonging to the regular army in this State, and now in the possession of the United States, by virtue of Sanford's Claims Commission, or appoint a Committee to wait upon the President with a memorial which shall be signed by the members of this Convention requesting the President to assign Gen. SHERMAN or some other suitable person to command the Department of Missouri; and we request our Legislature, and Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to have our National Constitution amended so as to prohibit Slavery forever in States now free or hereafter applying for admission into the Union.

THE REBELS IN ARKANSAS.

Kirby Smith and Price Reported at Little Rock, with 40,000 Men.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 31.

The *Bulletin* of this week just issues from Mr. RAY, recently a prisoner at Little Rock, says the total force of that place was 40,000 strong, many of whom were conscripts from 16 to 60 years, only half armed, and commanded by Gens. KIRBY SMITH and PRICE.

The rebels are erecting fortifications on the Louisville side of the river, thirteen miles from Little Rock.

It is reported that Gen. STEELE is marching on Arkadelphia.

Mr. RAY says that the people of Arkansas are tired of the war, and would gladly come under the protection of the Federal Government.

Correspondence Reports from Gen. Pleasonton.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Advices from Fort Gibson to the 14th ult. state that Gen. STEELE with 4,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas River on the 23d, but the enemy declined a battle and fell back. The rebel force is estimated at 23,000.

There was considerable sickness at Fort Gibson, but few deaths, however, had taken place. The small pox prevailed to some extent among the Indians in that neighborhood, and many had died.

There were reports at Fort Scott, on the 30th, that Rosey had fought a battle and been whipped, with the loss of three thousand men.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

An Overwhelming Union Victory.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Tuesday, Sept. 1.

The election for the choice of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, three members of Congress, and members of the Legislature, took place in this State to-day. Hon. JOHN GREGORY SMITH, of St. Albans, was the candidate of the Republican Union Party, and Hon. T. P. REDFIELD, of Montpelier, the nominee of the Peace, or Seymour Democrats. Not much interest has been taken in the campaign by the friends of Mr. SMITH. The Democrats have acted differently, and have labored energetically, under the hope of realizing large gains. In 1865 and 1866 the Democracy had little or no organization in the State, and generally were absent from the polls. We therefore, so far as the returns have been received, give the vote as compared with that of 1866, when the two wings of the Democracy were nearly united. The vote of the State will be about 6,000 less than in 1866, which is estimated at 61,000.

We have returns from 92 towns, embracing about two-fourth of the State. They give SMITH, Rep., 23,227. The same towns in 1866 gave FAIRBANKS (Rep.) 24,124, and HAZE and HASKIN (Dem.) 2,402. SMITH's majority on the 92 towns less than that of FAIRBANKS.

The following is the vote for Governor in a few of the prominent towns:

	Smith.	Redfield.
Montpelier	318	87
Burlington	421	199
St. Albans	337	61
St. Johnsbury	309	128
Woodstock	276	44
Springfield	256	45
Bradleboro'	272	169
Rutland	867	236
Middlebury	219	97
Brandon	210	99

Only two towns as far as heard from give Democratic majorities.

We have the Legislative vote of 50 towns. All send Union Representatives but two. Among the members elected are W. C. Smith, of St. Albans; W. G. Shaw, of Burlington; Charles Reed, of Montpelier; J. S. Mercer, of Royalton; O. P. Chandler, of Woodstock; and S. M. Dow, of Rutland.

The Senate will be unanimously Union, and the three Congressmen also Union by from 3,000 to 4,000 each.

Mercantile Library—Annual Reopening.

The annual reopening of the Mercantile Library, which took place at Clinton Hall, last evening, furnished the occasion for another of those pleasant reunions that have so often lent a charm to the progress of that popular and useful institution. The Mercantile Library Association has now been in existence forty-two years, and however sanguine may have been the hopes of its liberal and enlightened founders, they have been more than realized by the success that has attended its career. The library numbers at present nearly 70,000 volumes, comprising the best miscellaneous collection of books for general reading to be found in this country. Its reading-room is unsurpassed by any in the world, containing a larger number of newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., both of this country and Europe, than can be found in any reading-room extant. During the last two weeks in which the library has been closed, the rooms have been thoroughly cleaned and painted, a large number of new books have been added, and the entire establishment presents an air of neatness, elegance, and classic repose that cannot fail to charm the student and the man of leisure.

The attendance at the reopening last evening was very large, as usual, and comprised a goodly representation of the fair sex, who, we are glad to learn, are fast availing themselves of the privileges of membership, which the recent regulations of the Association permit. GRAEFULA's band discoursed choice selections of music to the promenaders in their retirement through the building; and during the evening Gen. JOHN COCHRANE favored the audience with a beautiful and flowery speech, in which he spoke of the rise and progress of the institution, and the incalculable benefits which it has conferred upon the youth of the Metropolis; and did not fail to remind the members of the debt of gratitude they owed to the brave soldiers of the Republic, who had taken their lives in their hands to go forth in defence of that flag and those free institutions under which they were then enjoying themselves in quiet and safety. Gen. COCHRANE remarks elicited great applause. Much credit is due to the President of the Association, Mr. CHARLES W. SANFORD, the Recording Secretary, Mr. SAMUEL HARRED, and to the other officers of the Association, for the excellent arrangements of the evening.

PERSONAL.—Col. ESTVAN, author of *War Pictures from the South*, and until lately a Confederate officer, has arrived in this city from Europe, and is now preparing a series of literal pictures and photographic views of the great battle-fields of Virginia, as seen from the Southern stand-point.

"How to Read Character."—Physiognomy, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Lips, Mouth; Phrenology, Moral, Intellectual and Social Faculties; Ethnology, or the Natural History of Man; Psychology means Spiritual Nature, given in the *Phrenological Journal*, September number—15 cents, or $1 50 a year; sent by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

TWENTY-EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS and valuable Phrenological, Physiognomical, Ethnological, Biographical, and general articles are given in the September number of the *Phrenological Journal*, Now ready. Price 15 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GHOST has not yet appeared at BARNUM'S, but the Indian, the great dragon, the colored fairy, and above all the splendid performances of C. W. CLARKE'S dramatic company are drawing immense crowds there day and night. There is no let up there. Crowds are the rule—this forms the exception.

ON DISEASES OF CATARRH

Its Causes, Symptoms and Effects.

LETTER No. III.

[Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1868, by R. B. DIXON, DR. SCOTT, & CO., in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.]

In the preceding letter were considered the anatomy of the parts affected or liable to become affected in Catarrh, and its effects upon the general health. The present letter contains a description of the effects on the senses, and the causes of each case. Each one consecutively, though differing somewhat from the previous one, will be found more advantageous, as by understanding the condition of the parts presented by Catarrh, subsequent explanations will be more readily comprehended. Any cause liable to impede hearing is of as great and general importance, that the exact cause will be covered as effectively in the examination of the organs in which Catarrh is so frequently productive of deafness.

EFFECTS OF CATARRH ON THE HEARING.

Owing to its close proximity to the nasal cavities, and the irritating properties of the secretion which so frequently passes into the throat it is almost impossible to be entirely effected in catarrh. The sensation usually experienced is a feeling of fatal, clotting or dryness in the throat, a soreness in swallowing, or some pressure, a continual disposition to swallow, and a short, hacking cough. A deafness is sometimes the result of cold from the most trivial causes, such as slight changes in the weather, or the least exposure, when that the best of care cannot prevent the membrane from becoming aggravated at times. When this takes place a secretion of mucus or thickening of the throat and a feeling of pain and soreness is noticed in the eustachian membranes. Upon examination the mucous membrane will be found of a dark red color, somewhat swollen, and covered with little vesicles or cysts called granulations, produced by the enlargement of its follicles. Whenever in small spots or patches will not unfrequently exhibit death. The granulations are sometimes equally distributed over the soft palate and pharynx, or they may be more numerous in clusters or ridges, giving the membrane a streaked appearance. They are usually covered with thicker resembling the white of an egg, or a muco-purulent secretion, the removal of which occasionally increases the expectoration and hawking incident to Catarrh. The throat will frequently enlarge and become a source of irritation about the root of the tongue and glottis, producing a distorted pronunciation of or preventing in the throat and tenacious mucus adhering to the parts, and becoming

PROPOSALS.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DIVIDENDS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

STATIONERY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARMS.

MEDICAL.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THERE!

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 16 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of a private character. In 24 hours' practice he has cured more cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and cheaper than any one can or will act. Soon you will be cured. Don't be humbugged. Dr. WARD is the only physician that will guarantee a cure in these diseases. He is the only physician that will do what he says he will. Don't have your private affairs talked about. By his special practice he can guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases of Secret Diseases of every kind. By Syphilis entered in a few days without confinement or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 5 or 9 days. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 21 Bleecker-st. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the genito-urinary organs, rectum, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 8 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES of Secret Diseases or Infirmities requiring skill and treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who gives female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts. New-York. Send stamp for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than 20,000 cases. Many of these were cases of Chancre. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail: cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of life; cures quickly and thoroughly, and eradicating effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but produces the positively valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood has received from the use of mercury. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes but some of the most eminent chemists, merchants and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City, that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not to easily swallowed, they then proceed to imitate it, but it is like a vile, bad counterfeit, so obtained genuine any where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 200 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME WIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who casts the chief events of each one's life to you—enter her room. Mme. Wilson is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true, that they surprise every one that consults her. Gentlemen, don't be afraid to call, though they need not fear, for she predicts nothing but what is reasonable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail, and twenty thousand dollars reward to any one who can expose her in the above science. Mme. Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charm, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a wonderful woman. No. 702 Willet-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Hours for ladies and gentlemen, 9 o'clock.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER, A. S. MAURICE, will unfold the meaning of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that pertains to you, from the cradle to the grave, the whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who unavailingly call have good luck through Mr. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 9 in the evening. No. 15 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
FOR NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
Passage to Cork Harbor—First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables, $60; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets to and from Cork, available for the first and second trips, at reduced rates.
Steerage passengers will be supplied with bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.
Steerage—Wharf passage tickets.....$30
Second Cabin—Do.....$60
Children under 12 years, half price.
Cabin passage from Liverpool or Cork, $80 gold.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Cork, $40 gold.
All persons arriving in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Baggage allowed to twenty cubic feet of baggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Passage Office, No. 20 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 61 South-st., N. Y.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 2,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,600 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
ANGLIA—1,600 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA,
Capt. LEITCH,
will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, to be followed the next ADRIATIC, from New-York, Sept. 9.
Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.....$70 and $80
First Cabin to Quebec.....$60
First Cabin to Londonderry.....$70
First Cabin to Liverpool.....$75
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 13 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. HALE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
LOUISIANA.....2,500 Tons. Capt. Lott, 16th August.
VIRGINIA.....2,500 Tons. Williams, Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA.....2,300 Tons. Patten, 6th September.
The above steamers have been built with a view to the increasing demand for first class accommodation, and the Proprietors of lines running from this port to Liverpool can rely upon their vessels being commanded by experienced officers, and possessing first class qualities.
Rates are fixed as low as those of vessels sailing from other ports. Which are the cheapest of the following rates:
First Cabin.....$75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....$30 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's full-class, full-powered Clyde-built screw steamships
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Sept. 5,
Instead of leaving New-York. First-class accommodation to accommodate 200 cabin passengers. Rates, with good provisions, $70 to payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland. For freight or passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
BABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new and splendid iron screw steamer Dictator, will sail for the above Ports from 187 Commercial-st., East River, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Havana.....$70
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
Freight to Havana.....$5 per ton.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cove Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the favorite New-York line will leave the Company's dock, foot of Clarkson-st., as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Sept. 5, at noon.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, Sept. 12, at noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 19, at noon.
And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool.....$75 00
First Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool, return.....140 00
Second Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool.....50 00
Second Cabin to Queenstown or Liverpool, return.....90 00
Steerage to Queenstown or Liverpool.....30 00
Steerage to Queenstown or Liverpool, return.....55 00
Passengers also booked to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.
LOUISIANA.....2,500 Tons. Capt. Lott, 16th August.
VIRGINIA.....2,500 Tons. Williams, Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA.....2,300 Tons. Patten, 6th September.
The above steamers have been built with a view to the increasing demand for first class accommodation, and the Proprietors of lines running from this port to Liverpool can rely upon their vessels being commanded by experienced officers, and possessing first class qualities.
Rates are fixed as low as those of vessels sailing from other ports. Which are the cheapest of the following rates:
First Cabin.....$75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....$30 }
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's full-class, full-powered Clyde-built screw steamships
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Sept. 5,
Instead of leaving New-York. First-class accommodation to accommodate 200 cabin passengers. Rates, with good provisions, $70 to payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland. For freight or passage, apply at No. 22 Broadway, New-York.
BABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company's new and splendid iron screw steamer Dictator, will sail for the above Ports from 187 Commercial-st., East River, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Havana.....$70
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
Freight to Havana.....$5 per ton.
☞ No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States sidewheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the above Ports direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 37 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., the new sidewheel Steamship
EMPIRE,
H. FERGUS, Commander; will have the above Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 103 Greenwich-st., cor. of Fulton.
The intermediate EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Sept. 12.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-OLD, BAY SHORE and intermediate places, the new steamboat DONALDSON, Capt. W. H. HAVENS, has been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the season, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (same slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Bay Shore MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 46 Fulton-st.
T. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 4 Jones-slip.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Jervis, Matteawan, Newburg, N. Brunswick, Perth Amboy and Raritan Landing, on MONDAY, Sept. 7, and every succeeding Monday, (Sunday excepted), the splendid steamboat WILLIAM M. TWEED, Capt. HELM, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 2 P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York at 7 A. M., and Red Bank at 2 P. M. Fare to Sandy Hook, Highlands and Port Jervis, $1 50; to Matteawan, Newburg, Perth Amboy and Raritan Landing, $2. Tickets will continue for Monday's Excursion. Freight taken at low rates. For further information apply on board, or to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART-FORD, Middletown, Springfield, Northampton, Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, Brandon, &c. The fine steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 5 P. M. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 5 P. M. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Rail Road Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Pier No. 1 East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Express. The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE fine steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 2, East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE elegant and staunch steamboats UNICA and NORTH SHORE, and the barges ANNA, REMINGTON and LEXINGTON. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 262 West-st., corner of Bonney. HENRY MALLAN.

THE NEW-YORK STAGE & CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer a premium of $100 for the best Stage or Pleasure Carriage that shall be built to be operated on the Fair grounds at Utica from the 14th to 16th of September next. Those wishing to exhibit will address DON. P. JOHNSON, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Trains leave Flushing at 6:30, 7:45, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:45 P. M.
Trains leave New-York at 7:30, 8:45, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4:45, 6:45 and 8:45 P. M.
On SUNDAYS at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 and 7:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD AND RAILROAD.—Commencing on Monday, June 1, 1863, Albany-st. Depot, corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st. Express Trains will leave as follows: For Williamsbridge, West Farms, Fordham, Crotona Park and stations north to Dover, at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Williamsbridge, Fordham and stations north to Dover, at 10:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. For Williamsbridge, West Farms, Fordham and stations north to Dover, at 8:15 A. M., 12:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Chester, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, White Plains, North Salem, Purdy's, Croton Falls, Brewster's, Dover Plains, Pawling, Amenia, Millerton and Chatham Four Corners, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Chester, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, White Plains, North Salem, Purdy's, Croton Falls, Brewster's, Dover Plains, Pawling, Amenia, Millerton and Chatham Four Corners, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Stopping at all stations on Harlem River and Port Chester Branch. For Williamsbridge, Fordham and stations north to Dover, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. For White Plains, North Salem, Purdy's, Croton Falls, Brewster's, Dover Plains, Pawling, Amenia, Millerton and Chatham Four Corners, at 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Stopping at all stations on Harlem River and Port Chester Branch. For Williamsbridge, Fordham and stations north to Dover, at 11:30 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. For White Plains, North Salem, Purdy's, Croton Falls, Brewster's, Dover Plains, Pawling, Amenia, Millerton and Chatham Four Corners, at 11:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Stopping at all stations on Harlem River and Port Chester Branch. For Williamsbridge, Fordham and stations north to Dover, at 12:45, 3:45 and 7:45 P. M. Stopping at all stations on Harlem River and Port Chester Branch. For Chester, Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, White Plains, North Salem, Purdy's, Croton Falls, Brewster's, Dover Plains, Pawling, Amenia, Millerton and Chatham Four Corners, at 3:45 P. M. Stopping at all stations on Harlem River and Port Chester Branch.
JOHN B. JERVIS, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains will and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 8:30 A. M., leave Monmouth at 8:45 and 10:30 A. M. Returning, leave New-York at 2 and 3:30 P. M. Going South, leave New-York at 8:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday trains leave New-York at 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch at 5 P. M. Connecting with no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Compton, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:30 A. M. A freight train will also start from Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 6:30 A. M. SUNDAYS excepted.
JAMES SEYMOUR, Gen'l Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, Thirty-first-st., as follows:
EXPRESS, 7:00 A. M. | 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
TROY, 8:45 A. M. | 10:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.
ALBANY, 8:45 A. M. | 10:45 A. M.
On SUNDAYS at 8:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.
Passengers by the 7:30 A. M. train will connect at Albany for Montreal, Ogdensburg, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and all points West. Sleeping cars attached to this train run through to Buffalo, but does not run on Sundays.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Chambers-st. Ferry, N. Y., for Piermont, at 7:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Piermont at 8:30 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Stopping only at Hoboken, Secaucus, Union Hill, Bergen, Fort Lee and Piermont.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 255 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
A full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of
LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, DAMASKS, TOWELS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELLINGS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHEETINGS,
OF THE FIRST MANUFACTURERS'
And
CHEAPEST PRICES.
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
We are now receiving an entire
FALL IMPORTATION
of Curtain Materials and Furniture Coverings in
Brocade Satins, Reps, all colors.
Satins; plain all colors. Printed Worsteds.
Brocatelles. Cotellas.
Do. in brocades and single colors. Tapestry Carpets.
Lace Curtains, Nets in Velvet Carpets.
Muslins, French and Fancies. Cloth for Cassolas.
Tapestries. Chintzes.
Do. from very high cost to low. Worsted Damasks.
Fringes, Borders, Curtain Trimmings. Satin De Laines.
To which the attention of our Retail trade is invited.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PAPER DOLLS, SUN UMBRELLAS,
At the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
No. 204 and 206 6th-av., 4 doors below 13th-st.

FOUNTAINS INDIA AND AMERICAN IN FULL STORE, No. 625 BROADWAY, between 12th and 14th sts. Greatest variety to select from; also, INDIA CHINA, CANTON and Japanese goods, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE cloths and chenzo new; do. cloth, white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, GINGHAMS, CRAPES, BLEACHED SHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese matting; Fans; American; Indian; Rugs with Birds and Beasts; work tables; Screens; Ottomans; Mats; Baskets; Canes with silver heads; suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, very cheap, at 75 cents per pound. Great variety of Fancy Goods, at 25 per cent less than usual prices. Fancy Goods at 25 per cent. Nos. 481 and 483 Broadway.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND FALL OPENING and Exhibition of the Latest Patterns of Paris Fashions for Ladies' and Children's Dress, No. 473 Broadway. Accurate waist patterns, cut to fit the form, at 15 cents. The Fall number of the Mirror of Fashions ready, Sept 5

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 31 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

D. SPRING'S SUPERIOR SANDELION COFFEE.—Sold at wholesale by DOTY & GRAVES, No. 125 Chambers-st., New-York. Retailed by the principal grocers.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of the latest styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 97 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 259 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Near the number. Furniture in suites.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO DESirable parlor suites; also many other articles for furnishing a house. If desirable they shall be sold at moderate prices. Call and see them at 49 Canal-st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

MESSRS. DEMOREST'S GRAND FALL Opening and Exhibition of the Latest Patterns of Paris Fashions for Ladies' and Children's Dress, No. 473 Broadway. Accurate waist patterns, cut to fit the form, at 15 cents. The Fall number of the Mirror of Fashions ready, Sept 5

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 31 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

D. SPRING'S SUPERIOR SANDELION COFFEE.—Sold at wholesale by DOTY & GRAVES, No. 125 Chambers-st., New-York. Retailed by the principal grocers.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of the latest styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 97 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 259 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Near the number. Furniture in suites.

FURNITURE.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO DESirable parlor suites; also many other articles for furnishing a house. If desirable they shall be sold at moderate prices. Call and see them at 49 Canal-st., corner of Broadway, up stairs.

DEBROSE ENAMELLED FURNITURE, manufacturer, manufactures. Also, gold chestnut and walnut chamber sets, plain and ornamental, at N. Y. WASHINGTON-st., No. 30 Canal-st., opposite Western Hotel.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Circulars, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 10 cents per 1,000, and heavier in proportion. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. H. B. DARLING, new and economical, No. 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Lead, Pipe, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Forges, Blowers, Hammers, Tongs, Files, Rasps, Drills, Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, Stocks, Reamers, Hand Vises, Pliers, Cutters, Punches, Chisels, Gauges, Squares, Calipers, Dividers, Rules, Oils, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, Rivets, Washers, Emery, Grindstones, Sand Paper, Glass Paper, Emery Paper, Emery Cloth, Glass Cloth, Steel Wire, Iron Wire, Brass Wire, Copper Wire, Zinc Wire, Lead Wire, Gauze Wire, Sieves, Riddles, Screens, Wire Cloth, Wire Work, Wire Rope, Wire Rigging, Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Wire Guards, Wire Rails, Wire Railing, Wire Chains, Wire Hooks, Wire Eyes, Wire Staples, Wire Bolts, Wire Nuts, Wire Screws, Wire Pins, Wire Springs, Wire Cranks, Wire Gearing, Wire Pulleys, Wire Shafting, Wire Bearings, Wire Hangers, Wire Brackets, Wire Frames, Wire Stands, Wire Tables, Wire Shelves, Wire Baskets, Wire Cages, Wire Traps, Wire Mats, Wire

THE DRAFT TESTERDAY.

Scenes at the Provost-Marshal's Office.

Full Report of the First Day's Proceedings.

At the commencement of the drawing a brief recess was taken, during which the boxes containing the wheel were examined by the Committee, and found to correspond with the required duty.

Sergeant Tennis S. Cannon, several Police officers, a brother of Gen. Henry F. Onnis, and the Secretary of the Montauk Insurance Company, were among the favored ones.

After the Fourth Warden had retired from the room, the Fifth Warden in his turn ascended, and the atmospheric center of the room became at once more fearfully unbearable and disagreeable.

Capt. Gardner having ordered the audience to order, appointed a Committee of citizens to count the ballots, what discovered the exact number deposited in the cabinet to be 4,501, of which 501 were to be drawn as the quota of

THE FIFTH SUB-DISTRICT,

or Fifth Ward, including the 10 per cent, additional. The Hon. Henry F. Onnis, Inspector Wm. C. Linderman, Commissioner of Police Bares, Postmaster Lemon, and other prominent gentlemen, occupied the positions at the side of Capt. Gardner.

All being ready, the Commissioner announced the name of Sigmin Mansion, No. 40 Hudson-avenue, as the first on the roll of conscripts from the Fifth Ward. Two other names were then drawn, and read in the order in which they were drawn, and not in the order in which alphabetically arranged.

A.

Austin, Robt 227 Pearl-st.
Alcorn, F 32 Gold.
Atwater, Wm 76 Front-st.
Atwater, Dan'l 2 Gran.-st.
Anderson, W H 149 Bridge.

B.

Bates, Wm 28 Gross lane.
Bennet, M 218 Front.
Boyd, J 160 Concord.
Bateman, M 128 Fulton.
Bowker, W 183 Prospect.
Bennett, H 14 Elizabeth-st.
Burke, Hugh—er.
Barry, D 28 Grove.
Bailey, J 230 Grove.
Bailey, S 148 Front.
Bailey, Wm H 148 Front.
Barthof, H 10 Prince.
Bates, Wm 156 Hudson-st.
Burnett, F 203 Gold.
Bryne, T Jr 32 Sands.

C.

Cannon, S 147 John.
Carter, J 47 Gold.
Clark, M 230 Gold.
Connell, D 26 Fletcher.
Cotter, J 32 Tillary.
Cronin, John 32 Tillary.
Cleary, M 63 Hudson.
Colman, P 43 Monroe.
Cogan, D 44 Rutgers.
Clinton, J 2 Bridge.
Clinton, D and L 11th Water.
Cassidy, T Little.
Callahan, S 200 Fifteenth-st.
Carr, H 139 Tillary.
Cannon, J 202 Water-st.
Carey, — 32 Nelson-st.
Cassin, T 201 Division.
Cassin, Jas 32 Frost.
Clancy, F 143 Prospect.
Coran, D — Bridge.
Cassidy, Jas Rockaway road.
Tillary
Cawley, J—Prince.
Cain, Jno 143 Prospect.

D.

Dyer, Pat—Rutgers-st.
Dunlap, W 35 John.
Duff, Robt 105 Grove.
Davis, Geo 122 Sands.
Dwyer, W 76 Elizabeth.
Dunn, W W 157 Prospect.
Dempsey, J 70 Baker's.
Doran, T 32 Water.
Donahue, R 30 Fifteenth-st.
Donahue, J 30 Fifteenth-st.
Dunn, Geo 30 Fifteenth-st.
Dugan, M 30 Fifteenth-st.
Dolan, Wm 30 Fifteenth-st.
Dolan, Jas 30 Fifteenth-st.
Dolan, Jno 30 Fifteenth-st.
Dolan, Jno 30 Fifteenth-st.
Dolan, Jno